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ANNUAL REPORT

on the

HEALTH

of the

URBAN DISTRICT OF WILLENHALL

for the Year

1951



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PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health and Assistant County Medical Officer :

P. J. FITZGERALD, L.R.C.P.I., L.R.C.S.I., D.P.H.

(Commenced 1st February 1951).

Senior Sanitary Inspector

H. E. T. LOWBRIDGE, Cert. S.I.B., Cert. Meat and other Foods,
Cert. in Sanitary Science as applied to Buildings and Public Works.

Deputy Sanitary Inspector :

G. LOWBRIDGE, Cert. S.I.B., Cert., Meat and Other Foods.

(Resigned 31st December 1951).

Additional Sanitary Inspectors :

G. E. FLETCHER, Cert. S.I.B., Cert. Meat and Other Foods.

T. W. JONES, Cert. S.I.B., Cert. Meat and Other Foods.

(Resigned 31st March, 1951)

Pupil Sanitary Inspector :

J. A. RICHARDS.

Clerical Staff

Mrs. G. HOLLINSHEAD

Miss. E. G. DUFFIELD.

Miss. M. OLIVER.

Public Health Offices,
Walsall Street,
Willenhall.
Staffs.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
WILLENHALL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman and Members,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the Health of the Urban District of Willenhall for the year 1951.

The routine work of the Public Health Department continued as in previous years. Owing to the vacancy which remained after the resignation of Mr. T. Jones, Additional Sanitary Inspector, early in the year it was not possible to achieve further progress in certain aspects of food hygiene because of shortage of staff.

The statistics for 1951 show little change from the previous year with the exception of a slight rise in the general death rate and a reduction in the infant mortality rate. The increased death rate of 11.6 compared with 10.3 in 1950 was due to an increase in the deaths from respiratory disease during the first quarter of the year when an epidemic of influenza was present. The death rate compares favourably with the corresponding rates for England and Wales and the smaller towns. The infant mortality rate although showing a welcome reduction from that of the previous year is far too high and considerably in excess of the rate for the Country as a whole and that of the smaller towns.

The most pressing and obvious Public Health problem in Willenhall is the rehousing of the families living in overcrowded conditions in sub-standard property detrimental to health and well-being. Many families are condemned to exist in lodgings or rooms where home life for their children is impossible, leading to psychological disturbances which interfere with mental and physical development.

The Health Exhibition held in Willenhall during the year and to which the Council contributed as Sanitary Authority, was a notable achievement. The interest shown by the public in an exhibition such as this should serve as a pointer for the presentation in the future of matters of health and hygiene through this medium.

Deaths from infectious disease increased in 1951, influenza being the chief cause of this rise in mortality. By present day methods of control little can be done to check the spread of this highly infectious condition but it is hoped that a vaccine for preventive inoculation will become available before long. The Medical Research Council and the Ministry of Health are about to start trials of influenza vaccines. Diphtheria incidence remained at a very low level throughout the year, but one fatal case which occurred should serve as a warning to those parents, and there are many, who through neglect or lack of thought fail to have their children protected.

Tuberculosis notifications show little change in the past few years but the deaths recorded from this disease were the lowest since 1912. The Council continues to give priority housing to Tuberculous families and it is worthy of note that there has been a considerable increase in the numbers rehoused in 1951 compared with the previous year.

In conclusion may I express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their interest and support during the year, to the Clerk and other officers of the Council for their help on many occasions.

I have the honour to be,
 Your Obedient Servant,
 P. J. FITZGERALD.
Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A
GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,832
Population :							
(a) 1931 Census	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,195
(b) Registrar-General's Estimate for mid-year 1951							30,570
Population density per acre	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,79
Rateable Value of district at 1/4/51							£132,956
General Rate (1951-1952)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22s. 0d.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1951.

Births

Live Births.			<i>Total</i>		<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>
Legitimate	.....	.....	474	.....	248	.....	226
Illegitimate	.....	.....	11	.....	9	.....	2
			<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
Total	.....	.....	485	.....	257	.....	228
			<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>

Birth Rate per 1000 population : 15.9.

Comparability factor for births : 0.97.

Corrected Birth Rate 15.42.

Still Births.			<i>Total</i>		<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>
Legitimate	.....	.....	8	.....	5	.....	3
Illegitimate	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	—
			<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
Total	.....	.....	9	.....	6	.....	3
			<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>

Still Birth Rate per 1000 total births :18.5

Still Birth Rate per 1000 population : 0.29.

Deaths

			<i>Total</i>		<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>
Deaths (all causes)	.....	.....	356	.....	209	.....	147
Crude Death Rate per 1000 population :					11.6.		
Comparability Factor for deaths :					1.26.		
Corrected Death Rate :					14.61.		
Maternal Death Rate :					2.02.		

Infant Deaths under one year of age.

			<i>Total</i>		<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>
Legitimate	.....	.....	19	.....	11	.....	8
Illegitimate	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	—
			<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
Total	.....	.....	20	.....	12	.....	8
			<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>

Infant Mortality Rate.

Death Rate of infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births : 41.1.

Infant Deaths under 4 weeks of age.

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Legitimate	11	7	4
Illegitimate	1	1	—
Total	12	8	4

Neo-Natal Mortality Rate.

Deaths of infants under four weeks of age per 1,000 live births : 24.7.

NOTES ON VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.

The population of Willenhall at mid-year 1951 as estimated by the Registrar General was 30,570, a decrease of 390 compared with the mid-year estimate of 30,960 for 1950. The excess of births over deaths for 1951 was 129.

Births.

During 1951 there were 485 live births, 257 of which were male and 228 female. Of these, illegitimate births numbered 9 male 2 female and were 2.3% of the total births compared with 3.2% in 1950.

The birth rate per 1,000 population was 15.9 compared with rates of 16.2 for 1950 and 18.5 for 1949. The comparability factor for births is 0.97, this gives a corrected or standardised birth rate of 15.42 which is comparable with a rate of 15.5 for England and Wales and a rate of 16.7 for the smaller towns.

There were 9 still births in 1951 of which 6 were male and 3 female, a percentage of 1.8 of the total births compared with 3.8 in 1950. The still-birth rate expressed per 1,000 total births was 18.5 compared with 38.4 in 1950 and calculated per 1,000 of the population was 0.29, the corresponding rate for England and Wales per 1,000 of the population was 0.36 and that for the smaller towns 0.38.

Deaths.

There were 356 deaths in 1951 of which 209 were male and 147 female. The death rate was 11.6 per 1,000 population compared with rates of 10.3 and 9.48 for 1950 and 1949 respectively. Applying the comparability factor of 1.26 for deaths to this crude death rate a standardised or corrected death rate of 14.6 is obtained which compares with rates of 12.5 for England and Wales, 13.4 for the county boroughs and a rate of 12.5 for the smaller towns.

Deaths from certain causes.

The last column of the following table shows the number of deaths from certain causes during the year and a comparison is made with corresponding figures for the previous three years.

	1948	1949	1950	1951
Cardio-Vascular Diseases	60	69	92	97
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	13	26	40	34
Cancer	45	38	50	45
Bronchitis	26	26	25	31
Influenza	—	3	1	21
Pneumonia	25	11	12	10
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	10	6	8	9

Principal Causes of Death.

The principal causes of death during 1951 were diseases of the heart and bloodvessels (including vascular lesions of the nervous system), cancer and bronchitis. Deaths from acute infections of the respiratory tract—influenza and pneumonia—were numerous during the first quarter of the year.

Diseases of the Heart and Bloodvessels.

Diseases of the heart and bloodvessels together accounted for 131 deaths, 36.8% of the total deaths compared with 41.1% of the total in 1950.

Cancer.

Cancer caused 44 deaths compared with 50 in the preceding year, the annual number of deaths from this cause in the last ten years 1941-1950 averaged 47.

Of these cancer deaths common sites for the malignant process were the stomach, lung and bronchus, and the breast and uterus in women.

Cancer of the lung caused 4 deaths compared with 8 in 1950 and 2 in 1949.

Tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis caused 10 deaths compared with 12 in 1950 and 11 in 1949. This is the lowest figure recorded since 1912. There were no deaths from non-pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Deaths from Violent Causes.

There were 10 deaths from violent causes, five of which were due to motor vehicle accidents, four to other accidents and one death was due to suicide.

Age at Death.

Of the total deaths recorded 206 or 58% occurred in persons aged 65 years or over.

Infant Mortality.

There were 20 deaths of infants under one year of which 12 were male and 8 female. One illegitimate infant died out of a total of 11 illegitimate births. The infant mortality rate for the year was 41.1 compared with a rate of 49.9 in 1950. This rate of 41.1 for 1951 compares with a rate of 29.6 for England and Wales, 33.9 for the County boroughs and 27.6 for the smaller towns.

Of these 20 infant deaths occurring under one year 12 did not survive beyond the first month of life, the neo-natal mortality rate being 24.7.

Reference to the table on page 29 shows the causes of infant deaths at different age periods under one year. The commonest causes of infant deaths were pneumonia, prematurity and congenital defects or malformations.

Maternal Mortality.

There was one maternal death in 1951 following abortion.

SECTION B.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND OTHER DISEASES

There were 386 notifications of infectious disease other than tuberculosis during the year, the general incidence being somewhat lower than the previous year when notifications numbered 492.

The most prevalent of the notifiable diseases were measles 239, and whooping cough 58 though both showed a decreased incidence compared with 1950 when the notification figures were 255 and 187 respectively.

Scarlet fever notifications increased from 15 in 1950 to 42 in 1951, and diphtheria notifications which numbered 8 continue to remain at a low level.

Food Poisoning notifications numbered 4 and there were no notifications of dysentery or enteric fever.

Influenza.

There were 21 deaths from influenza in 1951, all of these occurring in the first quarter of the year when the local incidence of the disease was very high and epidemic prevalence was reported throughout the country as a whole. Fortunately the disease did not assume a virulent form. The majority of the deaths were due to pulmonary complications in the elderly. The death rate from influenza was 0.68 per 1,000 population compared with a rate of 0.38 for England and Wales.

Tuberculosis.

At the end of 1951 the number of cases of tuberculosis on the register was as follows :—

	<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>		<i>Total</i>
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	173	.....	150	.....	323
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	35	.....	42	.....	77

During the year 16 names were removed from the register for the following reasons :—

Died	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Recovered	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Left District	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Lost sight of case	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Diagnosis not confirmed	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

There were 37 new cases of tuberculosis notified in 1951 compared with 32 in 1950. Of the 37 cases notified this year 3 were non-pulmonary cases. In the ten year period 1941-1950 notifications of tuberculosis averaged 44 annually. No significant change has occurred in the number of new cases notified in recent years. There were 10 deaths from this cause, all being due to the pulmonary form of the disease. The figure was the lowest recorded since 1912. The death rate per 1,000 population from tuberculosis was 0.33 compared with 0.31 for England and Wales and 0.31 for the smaller towns.

Diphtheria.

There were 8 notifications of this disease compared with 6 in 1950, the general incidence of the disease remaining low in this district despite an outbreak involving neighbouring towns. The few cases that did occur were in those who had not been adequately protected by immunisation and one of these cases proved fatal. Routine investigations of cases of the disease did not reveal any carriers or obvious sources of infection.

Scarlet Fever.

Scarlet fever notifications showed a slight increase from 15 in 1950 to 42 in 1951. The disease remains mild with little tendency to serious complications.

Cases investigated by this Department did not lead to any obvious sources of the disease, the chain of infection and spread being kept up by healthy carriers and non-notifiable illness of the nose and throat caused by the haemolytic streptococcus. For these reasons the control of scarlet fever achieves only limited success.

Measles.

Notifications of this disease remained high for the second year in succession, 239 notified cases in 1951 compared with 255 in 1950. There were no deaths from measles. The notification rate per 1,000 population was 7.83 compared with a rate of 14.07 for England and Wales.

Whooping Cough.

Notifications of Whooping Cough decreased to 58 in 1951 compared with 187 in 1950. The notification rate per 1,000 population was 1.90 compared with rates of 3.87 for England and Wales and 4.00 for the smaller towns.

Pneumonia.

There were 29 notifications of pneumonia compared with 21 last year, the notification rate per 1,000 population for 1951 being 0.95 compared with a rate of 0.99 for England and Wales.

Erysipelas.

There were 4 notifications of erysipelas compared with 3 in 1951.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

Only one notification of this condition was received in 1951.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

One notification of this disease was received during the year.

Smallpox.

No case of smallpox occurred in 1951 and no contacts of this disease were under surveillance during the year.

Other Infections.

There were no notifications of Acute Poliomyelitis, Typhoid or Paratyphoid Fever, Dysentery or Meningococcal infection during the year.

SECTION C.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

No changes of note have occurred during the year in the County Council's Health Services in this district.

These services provided under Part III of the National Health Service Act 1946 do not come within the scope of this report but are referred to briefly for the convenience of members of the Council and the public. The services provided under the Act are as follows :—

- Care of Mothers and Young Children.
- Midwifery.
- Health Visiting.
- Home Nursing.
- Vaccination and Immunisation.
- Ambulance services.
- Prevention of illness, Care and After-Care.
- Domestic Help.

Clinics for Expectant Mothers are held at the Willenhall Clinic, Walsall Street, on Tuesday morning, Tuesday afternoon, and Friday afternoon.

Child Welfare Clinics are held as follows :—

Willenhall Clinic	.....	Monday and Wednesday afternoon.
Short Heath Clinic	.....	Friday afternoon.
Portobello Clinic	.....	Thursday afternoon.

Clinics for School Children.

Willenhall Clinic	.....	Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings. A doctor attends at this clinic on Monday mornings.
Short Heath Clinic	.....	Friday mornings. A doctor attends at this clinic on alternate Friday mornings.

Vaccination and Immunisation.

Vaccination against smallpox is not usually carried out at the Clinics. Parents wishing to have their children vaccinated or others requiring it should contact their family doctor.

Immunisation against diphtheria is performed at the Child Welfare Clinics and during special sessions at the schools in the district. Parents are encouraged to have their children immunised at about the age of seven or eight months. Children attending school are offered immunisation on entry to school and between the ages of 10 and 11 years.

Health Visitors.

The health visitors working in this district can usually be contacted through the Willenhall Clinic, Walsall Street, during the day.

Midwives.

There are six domiciliary midwives in the district.

Home Nursing.

There are two general nurses in the town.

Domestic Helps.

The services of a home help should be sought through the County Council's Area Medical Officer, Wednesbury. They are provided in cases of illness and confinement, for expectant mothers, mentally defective or aged persons.

Ambulance Service.

A day and night Ambulance Service is provided. The Ambulance Station is at Clemson Street, Willenhall. Telephone Willenhall 580.

Other Health services are as follows :—

Laboratory Facilities.

Bacteriological examinations required by General Practitioners and by your Public Health Department are carried out at the Public Health Laboratories, Martin Street, Stafford.

Tuberculosis.

This area is served by the Anti-Tuberculosis Clinic, Bell Street, Wolverhampton, to which cases are referred by a doctor. All treatment is arranged through this clinic and health visiting of tuberculous patients is done by the district Health Visitors. Care and after-care as provided by Section 28 of the National Health Service Act is done by a Social worker working from Wolverhampton.

Infectious Diseases.

Cases of infectious disease occurring in this district are admitted mainly to Moxley Isolation Hospital. Admission is arranged by the Public Health Department during office hours and by direct arrangements between the Medical Practitioner and the hospital at other times.

Hospitals.

This district is served by the following hospitals :—

Royal Hospital, Wolverhampton.

New Cross Hospital, Wolverhampton.

Manor Hospital, Walsall.

Walsall General Hospital.

Maternity.

Accommodation for maternity cases is available at the Manor Hospital, Walsall, New Cross Hospital, Wolverhampton and the Women's Hospital, Wolverhampton.

Accident Prevention.

Publicity for the prevention of accidents in the home continues as in previous years by the display of posters in the clinics and elsewhere.

SECTION D.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948

Section 47.

Removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention.

Two persons referred to the Public Health Department during the year as suitable for action under the above section of the National Assistance Act were persuaded to enter hospital.

In one instance a woman of about 90 years with failing sight and living alone in very insanitary conditions was found to be in need of care and attention. A certificate under Section 47 was issued and the Council obtained a Court Order for the old lady's removal to hospital accommodation provided under Part III of the Act for a period of six weeks. The order was subsequently renewed for two further periods of two months and three months respectively. By this time the old lady had become more feeble and was content to remain in hospital.

SECTION E.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT

Water Supply.

The Wolverhampton Corporation Water Undertaking supplies water to the area and at present a major scheme for the improvement of supplies is almost completed.

The supply of water to the district has been satisfactory both in quality and in quantity.

Chemical and bacteriological examination of samples of water from sources of distribution to the area and from houses in the district have given satisfactory results.

Summary of Results of Bacteriological Examinations.

Presumptive Coli-Aerogenes per 100 ml.

Total Number of Samples taken	0	1—2	3—10	Over 10
862	849	7	4	2

All samples of drinking water taken by this department from houses in the town have shown B. coli absent from 100 ml.

Chemical Analysis.

Chemical Analysis of the water from various sources was satisfactory. Below is a report of a chemical analysis of the water in supply :—

• Sample taken 2nd July, 1951.

	Parts per 100,000
pH Value	7.6
Total Solid Matter Dried at 212°	29.5
Free and Saline Ammonia	0.0004
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.0024
Nitric Nitrogen	0.20
Chlorine present as Chloride	4.80
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80° F.	0.014
Appearance	Clear
Injurious Metallic Contamination	None
Total Hardness	17.0°
Permanent Hardness	9.0°
Temporary Hardness	8.0°

This water is chemically of satisfactory quality.

The water in supply has not a plumbo-solvent action.

Figures are not available giving the proportion of dwelling houses supplied direct from the mains as apart from those supplied by standpipes.

Swimming Baths.

Samples of the swimming bath water are taken for chemical analysis and bacteriological examination during the season. A typical result of a chemical analysis on this water is given as follows :—

	Parts per 100,000
pH Value	7.4
Total Solid Matter Dried at 212°F.	49.5
Free and Saline Ammonia	0.0224
Albuminoid	0.0600
Nitric Nitrogen	0.27
Chlorine present as Chloride	9.3
Free Chlorine	0.3
	parts per million
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80°F.	0.155
Appearance	Extremely minute trace of suspended matter
Injurious Metallic Contamination	None

The analyst remarks that “ This water contains both organic and sewage pollution but the amount of free chlorine present should render it safe for bathing.”

Bacteriological examinations of samples of the water gave satisfactory results.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

Sewerage.

The Engineer and Surveyor has informed me that in addition to the construction of sewers in connection with new housing, new foul sewers have been constructed in Sneyd Lane and in the Moose Lane Industrial Area. As a result of this six cesspools have been abolished. In addition much of the work of the New Road surface water sewer has been completed.

Sewage Disposal.

The sewage entering the sewage disposal works is treated on the biological filtration system after passage through a Detritus chamber and sedimentation tanks. The final effluent from the works is discharged into the River Tame.

The present works designed in 1915 to deal with a flow of sewage on a dry weather basis of 280,000 gallons per day now receives an average dry weather flow of 950,000 gallons per day. This overloading has produced unsatisfactory effluents and it is hoped in the near future to obtain the necessary sanction for extension and improvement of the present works.

Health in Factories.

The return made on Form 572 in respect of Part I and VIII of the Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948 is reproduced at the back of this report.

SECTION F.

HOUSING

The Housing Manager has kindly provided the following information :—

Number of houses built and completed by the Local Authority during the year	176
Number of houses completed by private persons	13

Number of houses completed under post-war housing programme by the end of 1951	662*
Total number of Council houses in district by the end of 1951	2,699*
(* These figures include 150 temporary bungalows and 40 one-bedroom flats)	
Number of families rehoused because of overcrowding	134
Number of families rehoused because of Tuberculosis	14
Number of families rehoused from houses on which a demolition order was operative	11
Number of families rehoused from Clearance Areas	17

The Council's points scheme for the allocation of houses makes allowance for the consideration of medical conditions in awarding points, and in this connection close co-operation was maintained with the Housing Manager. In connection with tuberculosis, if applicant or member of his family was suffering from this disease and housing conditions were unsatisfactory each case was considered separately.

SECTION G.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOODS

Details of the work done during the year in connection with Meat and Other Foods is given in the report of the Senior Sanitary Inspector.

Food Poisoning.

Four cases of Food Poisoning were notified in the district during 1951, two of these cases being confirmed. The tabulated details of Food Poisoning are as follows :—

(a)	Total number of Outbreaks	One
(b)	Number of Cases	Two
(c)	Number of Deaths	Nil
(d)	Organisms or other agents responsible with number of outbreaks attributable to each	Nil
(e)	Foods involved, with number of outbreaks associated with each food	Nil

REPORT OF THE SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR

Public Health Offices,
Walsall Street,
Willenhall.
Staffs.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
WILLENHALL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, and Members,

The Annual Report upon the Health of the District affords not only an opportunity to record the work done during the year towards the achievement of health, but a chance is given to consider whether or not adequate progress is being made in one of the many phases of the ever extending functions which contribute to public health.

Are we for instance, in view of the extent of the task before us, removing slums at a satisfactory rate ; are we extending and enlarging our sewerage system in accordance with the development of the district ; is not the time past when the last waste water closet should have disappeared ; are householders and manufacturers permitted too much liberty in the manner in which they may pollute the atmosphere—bearing in mind the detrimental effect which this apparent disregard can have upon the lives of so many. These and many more things need to be considered and weighed alongside the many new and important functions which continue to come within the sphere of the improvement in the health of the people.

As in previous years I am again indebted to Members of the Council and all the members of the Staff of the Health Department for their unstinted assistance at all times.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Members,

Your obedient Servant,

H. E. T. LOWBRIDGE,
Senior Sanitary Inspector.

HOUSING

Re-housing of tenants from 17 houses in the Chapel Green Clearance Area was completed and the houses were demolished. The policy of the Housing Committee in allocating one house in every four to replace tenants from houses which are demolished under the Housing Act, was continued during the year.

Demolition of the large number of unfit houses still existing in the district is, of course, controlled by the rate of erection of new houses.

The following is a summary of the action taken during the year under the Housing Act, 1936 :—

Chapel Green Clearance Area—Re-housed	.....	.....	17
Chapel Green Clearance Area—Demolished	.....	.....	17
Number of families removed during the year from houses already subject to Demolition Orders under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936	.....	.....	11
Number of Demolition Orders made during the year under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936	.....	.....	12
Number of houses demolished following action under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936	.....	.....	17
Number or parts of buildings upon which closing orders under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936, were made			1
Number of houses closed voluntarily upon tenants being moved	.....	.....	Nil
Number of houses upon which Notices were served requiring repair under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1936	.....	.....	Nil

The position with regard to the privately owned house of the type lacking the modern amenities, e.g. a water supply inside the house and shared W.C. and washing accommodation is the cause of much concern. Owners of these houses are reluctant, and indeed are often unable because of inadequate financial resources, to maintain these houses in a reasonable standard of fitness. The suggested remedies involving increased rents to enable the owners to afford repairs, the acquiring of these houses by Local Authorities, classification or grading of these houses in degrees of fitness, have not yet taken practical shape. The Housing Act, 1949, has up to the present been unsuccessful in improving the type of house concerned.

Disinfection and Disinfestation.

The Thresh Steam Disinfector in the station situated at the Sewage Works was in use on 120 days during the year, on 14 occasions for the treatment of bedding following infectious disease and 106 occasions to steam disinfest bedding in conjunction with treatment of furniture by Hydrogen Cyanide before removal into Council houses.

The treatment of furniture and effects by Hydrogen Cyanide is carried out by a private concern under contract with the Council.

Tents, Vans, Sheds and Similar Structures.

Largely because of the housing shortage, a good number of applications have been received from persons who wish to occupy a caravan. The applications are from young couples who are married or are about to be married and have not got good prospects of obtaining a house. Whilst all applications to station caravans on land within the district are dealt with on their merits, the Health Committee favour the grouping of caravans on properly constructed and licensed sites. Apart from the trailer type of caravan we continue to be visited chiefly at Darlaston Lane and Stow Heath by the gipsy type of van dweller.

FOOD PREMISES

The good work which was commenced during 1949 upon Food Premises and Food Inspection has not, unfortunately, been maintained with the same vigour during the past year as it was during the preceding two years because of changes in staff. In April a Sanitary Inspector left and was not replaced and this involved the Deputy Senior Sanitary Inspector, who had specialised on Food Premises and Food Inspection duties, taking over the routine duties of a District Sanitary Inspector.

In one instance it was found necessary to take proceedings against a general dealer for keeping food for human consumption in unhygienic premises and for exposing for sale food unfit for human consumption. Fines of £14 0s. 0d. and £2 6s. 0d. costs were imposed.

Propaganda and Education undoubtedly have their effect in influencing tradespeople in food hygiene. It is a slow process often because of difficulties in obtaining materials for improvement of premises in addition to their high cost. One can see its effect in the

town particularly in butchers' premises and confectioners. There is an effort in shops by the provision of glass screens to prevent contamination of the food. The improvement in Ice-cream street vehicles is being maintained ; competition is keen between traders to secure the best type of vehicle. An extract from the tables shows the improvements which have been made since the Ice-cream (Heat Treatment etc.) Regulations of 1947, came into operation.

	<i>Grade</i>			
	1	2	3	4
1948—Number taken—85	27	11	19	28
1949—Number taken—128	67	29	17	15
1950—Number taken—190	116	38	21	15
1951—Number taken—89	48	27	5	9

Slaughterhouses and Slaughtering.

Meat for this district is supplied from Wolverhampton Abattoir. Owners of a number of private slaughterhouses which were in existence before the war continue to renew the licenses for these slaughterhouses yearly. During the year licenses were issued for 7 such slaughterhouses.

Licenses were again renewed for a Knacker's Yard and also for a slaughterhouse where horses are slaughtered for human consumption. Horseflesh for human consumption is sold from a shop near the slaughterhouse.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

This Act provides that no animal may be slaughtered in a slaughterhouse or knacker's yard unless it is instantaneously stunned by a mechanically operated instrument. Slaughtering in a slaughterhouse can only be done by a person licensed by a local Authority. There are 41 persons so licensed.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

Waste Water Closets.

The conversion of waste water closets continued during the year under the same conditions and at a similar rate to previous years. The conditions are that notices are served upon the owners of these waste water closets when they become defective. This type of closet is of an obsolete type depending as it does upon waste water from the kitchen sink for flushing purposes. They were

installed forty or fifty years ago and many of them have, in addition to their insanitary features, become worn out. The spindles on the tippers and the tippers themselves are not now replaceable. In the absence of a contribution under the Public Health Act, 1936, from the Council towards the cost of conversion of these closets the Sanitary Inspectors endeavour to persuade owners wherever possible to substitute a wash-down closet. The following table shows the progress made in the abolition of these waste water closets :—

1948	1949	1950	1951
43	76	101	92

Cesspools—Privies.

The Health Committee in 1949 considered a report upon all premises not then served by a water carriage system. This report showed that there were 98 premises not connected. The Committee took steps to provide foul sewers in Wood Lane and Moseley Road and this enabled 35 houses, which were included in the total of 98, to be connected to the water carriage system. Since 1949, however, additional houses have been erected in parts of the district not yet served by a sewer. Sneyd Lane and Mill Lane are particular instances in mind.

SEWAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The alterations and extensions to the sewage system which have been contemplated for a number of years have not yet taken a practical form. Nuisances occur frequently because of the inadequacy of the sewers at Waterglade, Aston Road, Ashmore Lake and numerous other parts of the district according to the severity of the storm.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The Council have continued since 1st February, 1949, to co-operate with the Fuel Research Station, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research to operate 8 lead peroxide gauges in various parts of the district and a deposit gauge at the rear of the Gas Offices in the Market Place.

Messrs. John Harper & Co. Ltd. have provided a lead peroxide gauge, a smoke filter and volumetric sulphur dioxide apparatus for daily readings. In addition to maintaining this apparatus the Company also carries out the analysis of the results of gauges throughout the district.

The results obtained serve only to show the degree of pollution in various forms existing in the district and do not, of course, in themselves automatically reduce pollution. The evidence obtained by these gauge readings should not be belittled, as over a wide area and a sufficiently long period invaluable evidence can be obtained of the state of the atmosphere.

The examination of plans which have been submitted for Town Planning and Bye-law approval has continued. Approaches are made to manufacturers where fuel burning equipment is being installed to endeavour to ensure that smoke or other pollution will be reduced to a minimum.

A number of complaints have been received from the New Invention district regarding a nuisance from a burning spoil bank adjoining Sneyd Lane and situated in the Cannock Rural District.

Following representations to the Council concerned, the matter was tackled energetically by the owners, the National Coal Board. Sealing of the tip with inert material and spraying with water through fine jets reduced the nuisance considerably. Because of the extent of the spoil bank and the consequent widespread combustion which is present in it, remedial measures must take some time to become effective.

During the year 66 smoke observations were made. In 4 instances the period of emission of black smoke exceeded the two minutes permitted by the Bye-laws which are in operation in the district. In these instances the works concerned were acquainted within 24 hours of the time of the infringement.

FACTORIES

Inspection of Factories under the Sanitary Accommodation Regulations, 1938, is a duty of this Authority. There are on the register 325 factories. There were 86 inspections and 43 defects were found. In 39 instances the defects were remedied by the end of the year. The defects chiefly concern insufficient, unsuitable or defective sanitary conveniences.

RODENT CONTROL

The establishment for Rodent Control and Disinfection provides for a personnel of 3 men.

The work of this section of the Department is so arranged that the rodent service is combined with the work of disinfection after infectious disease and disinfestation treatment of verminous clothing and verminous premises.

The arrangement by which private dwellings receive free treatment and by which business premises are charged for continues.

Each Local Authority is now required to submit a yearly statement to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries of the work carried out during the year. The report covers the year from 1st January to 31st December. 653 visits were made to dwelling houses and 161 to business premises. A total of 154 premises were treated for rodent infestation, and in connection with the twice yearly treatment of sewers 668 manholes were baited.

HEALTH EXHIBITION

A Health Exhibition was held in the Drill Hall, Walsall Street, Willenhall, from 10th to 15th October. The Infestation Control Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries provided the stalls. Stalls arranged by the County Council were also included in the exhibition.

Stalls were arranged to display the following :—

- Food Hygiene.
- Atmospheric Pollution.
- Refrigerated display of Fish and Meat.
- Sewage works filter.
- Legislation affecting health matters.

The Exhibition was attended by approximately 4,000 persons. Arrangements were made for parties of senior school children to attend.

In addition to the stalls a film unit displayed a good variety of health subjects. In conjunction with the exhibition a meeting was arranged for Councillors and food traders and Mr. Morley Parry, Food Hygiene Advisory Officer Ministry of Food, addressed the meeting. Mr. Morley Parry's address was admirably delivered and was warmly appreciated.

TABLE I.
BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY,
MATERNAL MORTALITY AND CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN
INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1951.

Provisional figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns

	Willenhall	England and Wales	126 County Boroughs and Great Towns (including (London)	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Population 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Admin. County
Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population					
Births :					
Live Births	15.42	15.5	17.3	16.7	17.8
Still Births	0.29	0.36	0.45	0.38	0.37
Deaths :					
All causes	14.61*	12.5	13.4	12.5	13.1
Typhoid & Paratyphoid	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Whooping Cough	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Diphtheria	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis	0.32	0.31	0.37	0.31	0.38
Influenza	0.69	0.38	0.36	0.38	0.23
Smallpox	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis)	—	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
Pneumonia	0.59	0.61	0.65	0.63	0.61
Notifications (Corrected)					
Typhoid Fever	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
Paratyphoid Fever	—	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.01
Meningococcal Infection	—	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03
Scarlet Fever	1.37	1.11	1.20	1.20	1.10
Whooping Cough	1.90	3.87	3.62	4.00	3.11
Diphtheria	0.26	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.01
Erysipelas	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.12	0.15
Smallpox	—	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Measles	7.83	14.07	13.93	14.82	14.64
Pneumonia	0.95	0.99	1.04	0.96	0.72
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis)	—	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02
Paralytic	—	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02
Non-Paralytic	—	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02
Food Poisoning	0.13	0.13	0.15	0.08	0.23
Rates per 1,000 Live Births					
Deaths :					
All causes under 1 year of age	41.1	29.6†	33.9	27.6	26.4
Enteritis and diarrhoea under 2 years of age	8.2	1.4	1.6	1.0	0.7
Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births					
Notifications (Corrected)					
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia	0.02	10.66	13.77	8.08	14.90

TABLE I—*continued*

MATERNAL MORTALITY IN ENGLAND AND WALES

Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births

	WILLENHALL	ENGLAND AND WALES
Sepsis of Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	0.00	0.10
Abortion with Toxaemia	0.00	0.00
Other toxaemias of pregnancy and the puerperium	0.00	0.24
Haemorrhage of pregnancy and childbirth	0.00	0.13
Abortion without mention of sepsis or toxaemia	2.02	0.05
Abortion with Sepsis	0.00	0.09
Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	0.00	0.18

† Rates per 1,000 total population.

* Corrected Death Rate.

A dash (—) signifies that there were no deaths or cases.

TABLE II.

**CAUSES OF DEATH IN WILLENHALL URBAN DISTRICT
DURING 1951.**

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S RETURN

CAUSES OF DEATH	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Tuberculosis Respiratory System	6	4	10
Diphtheria	1	—	1
Whooping Cough	1	—	1
Cancer of Stomach	7	4	11
Cancer of Lungs, Bronchus	3	1	4
Cancer of Breast	—	4	4
Cancer of Uterus	—	3	3
Cancer all other sites	13	9	22
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	2	1	3
Diabetes	2	1	3
Vascular lesions of nervous system	19	15	34
Heart Diseases	51	34	85
Other diseases of circulatory system	6	6	12
Influenza	12	9	21
Pneumonia	8	10	18
Bronchitis	22	9	31
Other Respiratory Diseases	3	2	5
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	7	1	8
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	3	1	4
Nephritis	1	—	1
Hyperplasia of Prostate	3	—	3
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	—	1	1
Congenital Malformations	3	4	7
Motor Vehicle Accidents	3	2	5
Suicide	1	—	1
All other accidents	3	1	4
All other causes	29	25	54
All Causes	209	147	356

TABLE III.

QUARTERLY SUMMARY OF DEATHS ARRANGED IN AGE GROUPS

Age Group	1st Quarter		2nd Quarter		3rd Quarter		4th Quarter		Total		Percentage
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Under 1 year	7	3	4	3	—	—	2	2	13	8	5.8%
1—5 years	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	.5%
5—10 "	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	.5%
10—15 "	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	.5%
15—25 "	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	2	1.1%
25—35 "	2	2	1	1	—	1	—	2	3	6	2.5%
35—45 "	1	1	4	1	2	1	3	2	10	5	4.1%
45—55 "	17	3	4	9	5	—	6	5	32	17	13.5%
55—65 "	13	7	9	6	6	2	3	5	31	20	14.1%
65—80 "	35	26	20	7	19	14	15	14	89	61	41.5%
80 years and over	12	15	7	2	2	3	8	7	29	27	15.5%
TOTALS	89	58	50	29	37	23	38	37	214	147	

TABLE IV.
INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING 1951

CAUSE OF DEATHS	Under 1 day	Under 1 week	1—2 weeks	2—3 weeks	3—4 weeks	Total deaths under 1 month	1—3 months	3—6 months	6—9 months	9—12 months	Total deaths under 1 Year
Pneumonia	—	2	1	—	—	3	—	1	—	2	6
Prematurity	4	1	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	5
Congenital Mal- formations or defects	1	2	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Acute Bronchiolitis	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
Asphyxia	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
	5	5	1	—	1	12	2	2	—	4	20

TABLE V.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING 1951 (EXCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS)

DISEASE	AGE GROUPS—YEARS												
	Total	Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	65 & over
Measles	239	14	30	49	38	26	73	7	2	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	58	10	7	5	7	10	16	2	—	—	1	—	—
Scarlet Fever	42	—	—	2	5	6	26	3	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	8	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	1	—	1
Pneumonia	29	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	1	5	9	6
Erysipelas	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	4	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	386	25	38	57	50	42	121	14	9	2	8	12	8

TABLE VI.
TUBERCULOSIS

in Willenhall (including the former Short Heath U.D.) showing the new cases notified and the deaths each year since the commencement of compulsory notification.

YEAR	NEW CASES		DEATHS	
	PULMONARY	Non-PULMONARY	PULMONARY	Non-PULMONARY
1912	85	—	19	1
1913	87	24	22	13
1914	66	22	21	13
1915	55	11	13	12
1916	65	13	23	11
1917	71	18	28	6
1918	56	8	44	4
1919	29	6	20	7
1920	29	6	14	4
1921	24	—	24	2
1922	55	15	34	7
1923	45	12	30	9
1924	19	5	27	5
1925	67	14	25	10
1926	71	11	24	5
1927	25	12	25	4
1928	39	12	17	3
1929	40	9	34	3
1930	42	3	29	3
1931	36	5	27	1
1932	36	3	16	6
1933	41	11	26	4
1934	45	5	14	5
1935	33	9	25	5
1936	47	5	14	3
1937	44	8	25	6
1938	45	8	22	6
1939	30	7	20	3
1940	40	5	24	3
1941	40	9	25	9
1942	38	7	23	—
1943	49	12	18	3
1944	42	10	19	3
1945	30	4	25	—
1946	35	9	20	1
1947	40	9	20	7
1948	41	3	25	3
1949	34	2	11	—
1950	31	1	12	—
1951	34	3	10	—
TOTALS	1,781	336	894	190

TABLE VII.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED FROM 1943 TO 1951

DISEASE	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Scarlet Fever	202	55	89	51	45	102	31	15	42
Diphtheria	23	18	18	19	21	22	9	6	8
Pneumonia	52	35	40	21	18	15	27	21	29
Erysipelas	5	6	6	7	3	8	8	3	4
Puerperal Pyrexia	7	2	2	2	1	—	1	2	1
Cerebro Spinal Fever	—	—	3	4	6	—	1	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	6	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
Dysentery	1	2	1	—	31	1	1	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	1	—	—	2	1	3	2	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Chicken Pox	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
Acute Polioencephalitis	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Measles	362	14	262	6	409	277	122	255	239
Whooping Cough	28	92	51	71	68	121	35	187	58
Malaria	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
TOTALS	686	226	474	183	618	547	239	492	386

TABLE VIII.

FABRIKES ACT, 1937 ANNUAL REPORT

1.—INSPECTIONS

Premises (1)	M/c. line No. (2)	Number on Register (3)	Number of			M/c. line No. (7)
			Inspections (4)	Written notices (5)	Occupiers prosecuted (6)	
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	—	—	—	—	1
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	2	—	86	13	—	2
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	3	—	—	—	—	3
TOTAL	—	325	86	13	—	—

2.—CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars (1)	M/c. line No. (2)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (7)	M/c. line No. (8)
		Found (3)	Remedied (4)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (5)	By H.M. Inspector (6)		
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
Overcrowding (S.2)	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	7	—	—	—	—	—	7
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	8	—	—	—	—	—	8
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) :	9	5	4	—	—	—	9
(a) Insufficient	10	25	23	—	2	—	10
(b) Unsuitable or defective	11	—	—	—	—	—	11
(c) Not separate for sexes	12	13	12	—	—	—	12
Other offences against the Act (not in- cluding offences relating to Outwork)	60	43	39	—	2	—	60
TOTAL							

TABLE IX.
SUMMARY OF THE PRINCIPAL ROUTINE VISITS OF THE
SANITARY INSPECTORS

Complaints, requests for visits of Inspectors made to the Sanitary Department	2,330
Primary inspection of Dwelling Houses	810
Revisits	796
Absence of adequate water supply, or satisfactory water supply	20
Drainage	322
Inspection of premises where pigs and other animals are kept	157
Offensive Trades	33
Tents, Vans and Sheds	51
Factories	86
Smoke Observations and Slides of Grit Emissions	66
Schools	3
Shops (Sanitary provisions of Shops' Acts)	68
Fried Fish Shops	13
Bakehouses	5
Butchers' Premises	84
Grocers	143
Food Preparation Premises	76
Licensed Premises	13
Fishmongers and Poultry Dealers	1
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	11
Cowsheds and Dairies	10
Ice Cream Premises	127
Slaughterhouses	452
Knacker's Yard	216
Examination of Cottagers' Pigs	48
Market Stalls	487
Restaurants	28
Hawkers	6
Visits to works in progress	283
Verminous Premises and visits regarding disinfestation prior to removal of tenants	289
Revisits	7
Infectious Disease	66
Accumulation of Refuse	62
Waste Water Closets and Water Closets	332
Atmospheric Pollution Gauges	108
Inspections not classified	45
Number of Intimation Notices served	360
Number of Intimation Notices complied with	249
Number of Statutory Notices served	94
Number of Statutory Notices complied with	93

TABLE X.
PRINCIPAL IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED BY COMPLIANCE
WITH NOTICES

Internal

Wall and ceiling plaster or brickwork	79
Doors and window frames	75
Defective firegrates	15
Floors	43
Stairs	11
Dirty conditions	4
Dampness	3
Cellars	4

External

Roofs	133
Chimneys	10
Pointing	6
Eaves guttering and down spouting	46
Paving	8
Drainage	25
Fractured and defective brickwork	41

Washing Accommodation

Washing boilers	8
Defective sinks	6
Absence of or defective water supply	11

Sanitary Accommodation

Insufficient or defective W.C.'s.	48
Defective waste water closets	62
Accumulations	7
Miscellaneous	15
Tents, Vans and Sheds	5

TABLE XI.
UN SOUND FOOD

	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
35 tins Fish			15 $\frac{3}{4}$
135 tins Meat	6	0	1
47 tins Milk		2	12 $\frac{3}{4}$
323 tins Fruit and Vegetables	3	2	13 $\frac{3}{4}$
13 tins and jars of Jam			13 $\frac{3}{4}$
2 barrels Maws	5	1	7
	15	3	8

Other foods condemned which were not packed consisted chiefly of Cheese, Butter, Fish, Soya Flour, Ham and Bacon—2 cwts. 3 qrs. 26 lbs.

TABLE XI—continued

PARTICULARS OF CARCASSES INSPECTED, TOGETHER WITH PARTICULARS OF CARCASSES OR PARTS THEREOF CONDEMNED, IN FORM REQUIRED BY THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed and inspected	—	3	—	—	1,559	518
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS :						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned	—	1	—	—	18	70
Percentage of the number inspected affected with all diseases except tuberculosis	—	33 1/3%	—	—	1.15%	13.72%
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY :						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	1	—	—	1	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned	—	—	—	—	50	1
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	—	33 1/3%	—	—	3.27%	.19%

Weight found to be diseased, unsound and unfit for human consumption :—

	T.	C.	Q.	lbs.
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS		6	0	12
		12	0	1
		2	2	16
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY		7	3	7
	1	8	2	8
				TOTAL

TABLE XII.

ICE CREAM SAMPLES FOR THE METHYLENE BLUE TEST

DATE TAKEN	NO. TAKEN	GRADE 1	GRADE 2	GRADE 3	GRADE 4
January	15	7	7	1	—
February	11	10	—	1	—
March	11	8	1	—	2
April	8	5	1	—	2
May	8	2	4	1	1
June	8	8	—	—	—
July	7	3	3	—	1
August	8	—	6	1	1
September	—	—	—	—	—
October	6	—	4	1	1
November	7	5	1	—	1
December	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	89	48	27	5	9
Taken in 1950	190	116	38	21	15

No. of Ice Cream Premises registered for sale of Ice Cream during 1951	14
Premises on register for manufacture or sale of Ice Cream : Manufacturers by Cold Mix Method	2
(3 manufacturers by Cold Mix Method and 1 by Hot Mix have now ceased to manufacture).	
No. of shops registered for the sale of Ice Cream	68

REGISTRATION OF HAWKERS

No. of Hawkers registered during 1951 under the Willenhall Urban District Council Act	1
---	---

TABLE XIII.

DISINFECTION OF PREMISES AND ARTICLES

Number of rooms disinfected with Formalin or Formaldehyde	17
Number of rooms sprayed with Insecticide to destroy vermin	88
Articles disinfected and disinfested—bundles of bedding	369
Bedding destroyed	4

TABLE XIV.

SAMPLING BY FOOD AND DRUGS AUTHORITY (STAFFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL)

List of Samples taken during the year 1951

Milk

Milk	12
Milk Pasteurised	36
Milk Sterilised	23
Milk Heat Treated	2
Milk T.T.	3
Milk T. T. Pasteurised	14
Milk T.T. Certified	2
TOTAL	92
Number of samples taken	92
Number of samples genuine	91
Number of samples adulterated	1

Samples taken at Schools and School Canteens from 1st July to 31st December

Schools	4	Pasteurised—Satisfactory
Canteens	2	„ „

General Foods

Number of samples taken	23
Number of samples genuine	21
Number of samples adulterated	2

Classification of General Foods

Pork Meat Pudding	Brown Ale
Pork Pie	Stout
Tomato Ketchup	Cascara Tablets
Lemon Cheese (2 samples)	Calamine Lotion B.P.
Tomato Soup	Compound Syrup of Figs
Butter	Creosote Catarrh Syrup
Fruit Sauce	Cod Liver Oil Emulsion (2 samples)
French Caper in Malt Vinegar	Salad Cream
Tea	Full Cream Processed Cheese
Sap Green Colouring	Sweetened Coffee and
Lemon Squash	Chicory Essence

Table XIV.—*continued*

Particulars of Adulterated Samples

Pasteurised Milk—20% deficient in fat—Dairy Co.

Absolute Discharge—Costs £10 10s. 0d.

Cod Liver Oil Emulsion (Informal)—Deficient in oil, contains
27.5% instead of 30%

Cod Liver Oil Emulsion (Formal)—17.1% deficient in oil—

Contravenes Labelling of Food Order

TABLE XV.

SULPHUR POLLUTION

Lead Peroxide Gauges. Table shows weight of S O₂ (Sulphur Dioxide) collected in milligrams per 100 sq. cm. per day from January to December, 1951. For comparison, 1950 figures are also shown.

	Cemetery Walsall Road	Memorial Park	66, Dilloways Lane	James Works, St. Anne's Road	66, Broad Lane	Lodge Farm, Short Heath	Ravens- croft, Lodge St.	145, Pooles Lane	J. Harper & Co. Ltd. Clarkes Lane
January	1951 1950	3.22 2.90	1.78 2.81	2.98 3.04	1.19 1.80	2.34 2.45	1.40 1.52	2.67 1.47	1.91 2.60
February	1951 1950	3.17 2.60	1.72 2.05	2.73 3.80	1.12 1.74	2.08 2.43	1.29 1.61	1.28 1.34	1.76 2.60
March	1951 1950	3.49 2.38	1.66 1.88	2.35 3.50	1.38 1.46	1.75 2.08	1.22 1.44	1.37 1.25	2.08 2.34
April	1951 1950	2.39 1.21	1.41 1.19	2.12 2.18	1.09 0.86	1.28 1.12	1.33 0.92	1.01 0.85	1.66 2.23
May	1951 1950	1.87 2.05	1.07 1.47	1.92 3.27	.775 1.67	1.06 2.13	.891 1.85	.821 2.00	1.12 2.67
June	1951 1950	1.98 0.946	1.01 0.709	1.83 1.068	.97 0.555	1.08 0.717	.96 0.513	1.01 0.512	2.26 1.074
July	1951 1950	.89 0.323	.51 0.398	1.01 1.082	.40 0.636	.53 0.303	.47 0.388	.47 0.492	.89 0.808
August	1951 1950	1.22 0.365	.58 0.369	1.13 1.048	.36 0.569	.85 0.323	.49 0.460	.45 0.627	.88 0.908
September	1951 1950	1.29 0.795	.85 0.842	1.10 1.543	.44 0.758	.82 0.812	.49 0.780	.68 0.712	.96 1.153
October	1951 1950	3.30 2.81	1.68 1.36	2.74 1.97	1.57 0.80	1.57 1.12	1.15 1.04	1.25 0.78	1.89 1.28
November	1951 1950	.94 2.39	1.08 2.80	1.24 3.43	1.05 3.71	2.00 2.96	1.03 2.44	1.03 1.83	1.08 3.41
December	1951 1950	1.62 2.20	1.46 1.15	1.53 1.75	1.74 1.97	2.11 1.76	1.49 1.41	1.73 3.03	1.31 1.24

TABLE XVI
ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Deposit Gauges situated in Market Place at rear of Gas Offices and in the grounds of Messrs. John Harper & Co. Ltd., Clarkes Lane, Willenhall.

Recordings for the year 1951

(Figures for 1950 are also given for comparison)

Deposits in tons per square mile :—

		Market Place			J. Harper & Co. Ltd. Clarkes Lane		
		Soluble	Insoluble	Totals	Soluble	Insoluble	Totals
January	1951	21.56	18.70	40.26	25.18	18.58	43.76
	1950	0.91	10.81	11.72	1.05	16.96	18.01
February	1951	13.93	15.85	29.76	15.17	16.46	31.63
	1950	0.775	15.97	16.745	1.055	13.42	14.475
March	1951	8.08	18.43	26.51	10.88	18.12	29.0
	1950	7.22	33.75	40.97	6.30	31.21	37.51
April	1951	16.77	14.21	30.98	16.64	12.89	29.53
	1950	3.37	8.54	11.91	5.10	17.97	23.07
May	1951	13.34	17.62	30.96	13.58	18.31	31.89
	1950	6.40	15.64	22.04	9.19	18.19	27.38
June	1951	15.49	11.38	26.87	7.69	39.74	47.43
	1950	4.23	9.77	14.00	5.89	16.33	22.22
July	1951	8.15	12.63	20.78	10.17	13.92	24.09
	1950	33.69	13.27	46.96	27.22	10.31	37.53
August	1951	7.55	16.74	24.29	9.87	18.38	28.25
	1950	25.27	8.51	33.78	34.03	7.69	41.72
September	1951	5.49	11.45	16.94	9.02	14.49	23.51
	1950	84.76	9.09	93.85	75.55	9.87	85.42
October	1951	11.01	16.81	27.82	18.89	11.47	30.36
	1950	21.90	8.76	30.66	40.84	7.55	48.39
November	1951	17.11	13.57	30.68	17.15	11.37	28.52
	1950	11.52	10.04	21.56	12.25	13.36	25.61
December	1951	13.41	9.43	22.84	14.53	12.69	27.22
	1950	11.53	18.80	30.33	9.56	11.77	21.33



